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Judge Puts Lid on Suit Against CIA Aide

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The case of the Central Intelligence Agency operative who fingered an alleged Soviet spy virtually vanished from public view yesterday.

It was disclosed that a secret National Security Council directive was submitted Tuesday to Federal Court Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen in Baltimore and that he locked it in his safe and gave the opposing lawyers access to it but ordered them to refer to

it only in papers placed under seal.

"National Security Council Directive No. 2" was submitted for Washington engineer Juri Raus, who on CIA orders called a fellow Estonian emigre a Soviet spy in order to discredit him in emigre circles. The other man, Eerik Heine, now a Canadian, sued Raus for slander.

Heine's lawyers had claimed the CIA had no authority to act within the United States. In reply, Raus's lawyers sub-

mitted a memorandum to the court this week. Citing the CIA's statutory duty of "protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure." The memo said this duty was discharged by Raus's warnings to his fellow emigres about Heine.

The law creating the CIA also charged it with "such additional services of common concern as the NSC determines can be more effectively accomplished centrally."

"Under this specific grant

of power" NSC Directive No. 2 was issued, said Raus's lawyers, adding their "belief" that it "satisfactorily answers (Heine's) contention as to the insufficiency of the Agency's authority." They stated this as their "belief" because they haven't yet seen the NSC document.

Expanding on previous CIA admissions that emigres are intelligence sources, the memo noted that some members of emigre groups receive fresh information from "friends or

family still in their homeland."

The memo said it is "obvious" that Soviet intelligence services want to discover emigres with information about their homeland, the nature and sources of this information, whether the sources could be "polluted so as to impart false information," whether emigres could be "duped or recruited" into Soviet intelligence, and whether emigre groups could be "corrupted" to make them ineffective in anti-Soviet activity.